

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world: News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1836.

No. 31. Vol. 51

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

BY THO. F. BRADFORD,

FOR

DANIEL BRADFORD,

[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE

GOW BERNARD'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

SEMI-WEEKLY.

For one year in advance, \$1 or a note at the time

of subscribing, for \$5 payable at the end of the

year.

For one year in advance, \$2 50

not paid at the end of 6 months, \$7 50, semi-

weekly, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$15, semi-

weekly, \$20.

No paper will be discontinued until arrears

are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by mail, or by express, must be

postpaid, or they will not be taken out of the

office.

ADVERTISING.

For one year, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-

weekly, \$1.50; three months weekly, \$1; semi-

weekly, \$1.50; six months weekly, \$1.50, semi-

weekly, \$2.00; twelve months weekly, \$3.00, semi-

weekly, \$4.00.

Longer notices in proportion. When inserted by

the year, subject to a deduction of 15 percent

of the above.

NEW GOODS.

M. E. BROWNING,

IS receiving a very large and well selected

stock of DRY GOODS, which he intends to

sell at the lowest prices. His customers, and per-

sons generally who wish to purchase, are invited

to call.

Lex. June 11.—25-41

NEW STORE.

(No. 4, Cheap-side between Dr. W. L.

iacce's Book Store and J. D. Swift's

Wholesale Grocery.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his

friends and the public generally, that he

has just received from the City of New York, a

complete assortment of

Dry Goods.

suitable for the present season; and having formed

an agency in that City, to purchase and import

his goods, he will be able to sell at very reduced

prices, for cash. His assortment consists, in part,

of the following articles:

Super Blue Cloth; Black do

Violet do; Brown do

Camlet Brown—new style

Invisible Green; Polish do

Buttle do; Pink do

London Silk; Brown do

Cadet Mix; Super do

Single milled Cassimere; Double do

Super Blue and Black Co.—cheap

Assorted Plain—new style

Pink Mix, double and single milled

Robbed Cassimere; and do with every other

description.

Super Vestings

Super Summer Suits—English and French

And Summer Vestings of every description,

quality, and price.

Bombazines and Tulle Cloth, cheaper than

ever offered in the City, and of SUPERIOR

QUALITY.

HATS, FURS, AND SHOES.

BEST QUALITY: Panama, Morocco, and Kid

Umbrellas, Collars, Bosoms, Socks, Cravats,

and Buckle Handkerchiefs.

Fine F. M. Satins, Silks, and Shawls

Plain Silks

Painted Muslins, and French Chintz

French, English, and Domestic Prints

Fine Plain Muslins

Figured Swiss, Jacquett, and Book Muslins

Dumpty

Flourish Prints, and Drapery Muslin

Bleached, Brown, and Plain do

Cotton Cheesings, (a heavy article for negro

shirting.)

LADIES' SHOES.

White, Buff, and Blue Satin, French Morocco,

and Kid lined Morocco.

Bonnets, Parasols, Gloves, and Hosiery of every

description.

Together with a full and complete assortment of

in his line.

J. T. FRAZER

P. S. Advancements are made to receive New

Goods every six days. Merchants from the

country are respectfully invited to call, as they

can be supplied at New York wholesale prices,

with cartage.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE LEXINGTON FIRE

LIFE & MARINE

Insurance Company,

will insure Buildings,

Furniture, Merchandise,

and, against loss

or damage by Fire, in

the town or country,

and also, make Loans

on Bonds or Goods transported by Land or

water. This Company was incorporated by the

Legislature of Kentucky in May last. Capital

Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The following are the Officers and Board of Di-

rectors chosen by the Stockholders.

THOMAS SMITH, President.

JOHN H. HUNT, Secretary.

JOHN W. HART, Treasurer.

W. S. WALKER, J. C. JOHNSON, Directors.

JOEL HIGGINS, J. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.

MATTHEW HENNING, Louisville, Agents.

WILLIAM W. HENNING, Richmond, Agents.

HENRY M. BRIDGES, Paris.

To J. H. HUNT, Lexington Surveyor.

Applications for Policies of Insurance, or for in-

formation, may be made at the Lexington M.

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NATIONAL NOMINATION!!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Matthews Flournoy,
OF Fayette County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Elijah Hise,
OF Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET

SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st Dis. **Chittenden Lynn** of Caldwell.
2d " **F. C. Sharp** of Christian.
3d **Jas. B. Donaldson** of Warren.
4th **Rodas Garth** of Wayne.
5th **Joseph Huskin** of Mercer.
6th **Gen. Elias Barbee** of Green.
7th **John Pope** of Washington.
8th **Patrick H. Pope** of Jefferson.
9th **Alexander Lackey** of Floyd.
10th **Ben. Taylor** of Fayette.
11th **Thomas Marshall** of Lewis.
12th **Nicholas D. Coleman** of Mason.
13th **Lewis Sanders** of Gallatin.

From the Lexington Intelligencer.

To Miss H—A—

On the presentation of the Texan Flag to the Ladies' Legion of Lexington.

Hands less fair than mine have wave
Chaplets for a warrior's brow;
Eyes less brilliant own the love
Of Kings, and made the laughter bow.

Smiles less magical have made
The lover and the soldier kneel;
Lips less eloquent have stayed
The arm upraised with warlike steel.

Words less musical have flown
From the immortal poet's pen;
And, lady, I have never known
Tongue gifted with so sweet a strain.

Then fear not for the "Legion's" weal,
It is a noble Spartan band;
As such, they'll make the tyrants feel
The strength of their puissant hand.

They're gone—the day of Beauty soon
Will wear its lovely folds in sigh,
And sacred as a heavenly boon,
They'll conquer 'neath it, or will die.

WESTERN BARD.

MICHIGAN AND ARKANSAS.

The City was amazed yesterday morning, on awaking, to see the flag of the House of Representatives still flying. The House had been in travail throughout the night, in committee of the whole, to give birth to Michigan and Arkansas. About midnight, Michigan was delivered from the hands of the doctors of the opposition, who, under pretence of seeing that it came right into the world, were in truth laboring to postpone and defeat the means of giving it existence. After all the obstacles thus presented were, in succession, put down, the same sort of warfare was made against Arkansas. It will be seen that Mr. Adams and Mr. Slade, of the abolition faction, tried to press the Missouri question upon Arkansas, and thus appeal to the sectional feeling of the north, so as to excite the old feud which had endangered the Union. But the democrats of the north frowned upon this fictitious attempt. They united with their democratic brethren in the south, to vote down the incendiary movements. It was to effect this patriotic purpose that it became necessary to sit throughout the night, and conquer the opposition by giving them time to break themselves down by the process of bodily exhaustion. The previous question could not be called to stop debate, as it was in the committee of the whole; and Mr. Wise, it will be seen, proclaimed in the House that he had it in his power, and he was resolved to speak until the special order of the succeeding day should come up; the effect of which he supposed would be to cut off final action on the Arkansas bill. He kept his word, and like his friend Graves, who spoke the North Carolina question into Sunday, he held out to the hour, which he supposed would compel the committee to rise and leave the question of Arkansas undisposed of. He spoke many hours against time, to reach the goal he had in view—the hour when the Speaker usually, under the rules, takes the chair to open the business of the day. When Mr. Wise reached this hour, he called for the Speaker; the Speaker rose in his place in the Hall, pointed to the first rule of the House, which says, "He shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned on the preceding day,"—and said that as the House had not adjourned on the preceding day to the usual hour, but had held a continuous session, he could not, against the expressed will of the body which, in Committee of the Whole, had refused to rise, take the chair and put an end to the functions of the committee. This course, though exclaimed against, was supported by the case of the continuous session held when the federal party attempted to defeat the election of Mr.

Jefferson; some of the States being tied on the vote of their delegation, and others refusing to ballot. In this state of suspense, the House refused to adjourn, and went on to ballot for many successive days without adjournment.

The effect of the committee rising, still leaving the Arkansas bill pending, and subject to amendment and debate in committee of the whole, would have been to renew, during the next week, the scenes of the present one. Arkansas would have been left with a millstone of opposition still swung upon its neck, without any hope of deliverance from it, but by renewing the attempt to set it out; which, if Mr. Wise's plan had succeeded, would have been again and again defeated by speeches against time, bringing it within the scope of other special orders of the House. As the session is now drawing to a close, this was looked to as the only way of defeating the right of the States, entitled to a place in the Union, from obtaining that right, so as to exert it in the next Presidential election. This was the motive which induced the joint effort of the abolitionists and nullifiers to deprive two States of their most unquestionable rights, and whole object for which this species of chicanery has been put in practice, has been to exclude great masses of freemen from the elective franchise, in the choice of the Chief Magistrate; and to accomplish this, they were ready to sacrifice every other subordinate interest of two powerful communities.

Up on all the votes on the dilatory amendments, on the committees rising and on adjournments, the abolitionists and nullifiers were seen voting together. The ultras of both ends of the opposition clung together throughout, while friends of the administration and Mr. Van Buren adhered with equal perseverance and zeal to the support of both the northern and the southern States. They considered them twins, and were resolved that the same session would witness their deliverance from the committee. They succeeded. Next Monday, we predict, will add two new stars to the banner of the Union.

General Speight, who presided in the chair on this trying occasion, distinguished himself for the patient, firm and able manner in which he discharged its responsible duties.

We trust that the inflexible determination with which the republican majority maintained its purpose, will convince the agitators that nothing is to be gained by these attempts to mar the business of the session, but their own defeat and disgrace, and it is better for all that it should go on quietly and comfortably hereafter.

From the Maysville Monitor.

GEN. HARRISON.

The Hon. Sherod Williams of Kentucky, has addressed the *sham* Hero n string of interrogatories, relative to the Distribution bill, the United States Bank and the Expunging resolutions, requiring to each a frank, plain and full answer. Gen. Harrison replied in a long verbose and flimsy letter; expressed his full determination to go the extreme length for the party, upon the first and last subjects—but upon the second he goes neither with the party nor against it—choosing rather to be a little on one side and a little on the other. We here quote so much of the letter as gives his sentiments upon the bank subject:

"The question then for me to answer is, whether, under the circumstances you state, if elected to the office of President I would sign an act to charter another bank, I answer, I would, if it were clearly ascertained that the public interest in relation to the collection and disbursement of the revenue would materially suffer without one, and there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor. I think, however, the experiment should be fairly tried, to ascertain whether the financial operations of the Government cannot be as well carried on without the aid of a national bank. If it is not necessary for that purpose, it does not appear to me that one can be constitutionally chartered. There is no construction which I can give the constitution which would authorize it, on the ground of affording facilities to commerce."

The profound political wisdom, the statesmanlike sentiments, and above all the clear and logical construction of the paragraph, must strike the reader at first glance; and if he has hitherto, been so skeptical as to doubt the validity of Gen. Harrison's claims to the Presidential seat, the above must end them. Who before has ever entertained such a lucid conception of the nature of our constitution!

The two grounds upon which the establishment of a national bank is justified, by this clear-sighted, clear-headed politician, are, the fact that the public interest would suffer materially without one, and "unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in favor of it." In the absence of these grounds of justification, he thinks a Bank cannot be constitutionally chartered. Most astonishing wisdom! The constitution of a measure made to depend entirely and exclusively upon its expediency and public opinion! Suppose it were deemed conducive to the public interest and to the integrity of our legislation, that the Senatorial term of service should be abridged to four years, and suppose there were "unequivocal manifestation" of the public will in its favor, would Gen. Harrison deem it constitutional, that they should be elected, and serve only for that length of time? The constitution expressly provides that they shall be elected and serve six years, yet, according to the principles of this astute politician, laid down in the quotation above, that provi-

sion is annulled, and the expediency of a different course, and the popular opinion, made its substitute; so that it would not only be proper for the Senators to serve for the term of four years only, but it would be absolutely constitutional! This is certainly the perfection of political wisdom! When Gen. Harrison is made President of the United States, what a deal of difficulty will be obviated! The dry discussions upon abstract constitutional points, with the enormous consumption of time and money, which are now absolutely necessary to satisfactory legislation, will be set aside, and attention of our legislators confined to the mere finding of facts. It will be sufficient for any measure, that the fact of its public advantage be clearly ascertained, and the demonstrations of public opinion in its favor be clearly unequivocal, to insure its adoption. Gen. Harrison may now with propriety be styled our country's benefactor. The discovery of this easy principle, promises immense advantage to the nation, in facilitating legislation, harmonizing parties and advancing the stability of our republic. It forms an epoch in our political history, and should be remembered only in conjunction with the memorable period when—Fort Stevens was ordered to be abandoned by the garrison and the ammunition stores burned.

INCENDIARY BILL.

A scene worth being known, was presented day before yesterday, in the Senate, on the bill to prevent the transmission by mail of incendiary publications, which bill, it will be recollected, was carried by the casting vote of the Vice President, promptly giving the instant it was known there was a tie. This vote of the Vice President seemed suddenly to have imparted a new and extraordinary degree of importance to the bill. Instead of reading it the third time, as a matter of course, on the next day, the rival or the ex-rival competitors for the Presidency, took it immediately into their precious keeping,—postponed it for a week,—made it the special order of the day, as if it was a new matter for the first time to be debated. The day comes and the candidates take the field—Webster, Clay, Calhoun—to make stump speeches against Mr. Van Buren for that vote, and consume the whole day in stamping at him, contrary to all the laws which govern stump speaking in other places; that of not speaking against a competitor who cannot reply. Mr. Van Buren cannot reply, and by the code of the stump should not have been assailed; on the contrary, he was assailed the more by these *preux chevaliers*; three against one, and that one "tied to a tree." The spectacle was mortifying, and would be incredible if these rival competitors for the Presidency, who, though rather ruled off the turf at present, are looking to the next heat—the second four miles—and will carry their rival tactics far enough to convert themselves before the whole country, by speaking their prepared and well studied attacks upon a successful competitor before the country in the authentic publication of their own speeches. Time was when competitors for the Presidency did not make stump speeches against each other; time is, and has been for four years past, when the Senate chamber is converted in a field for that purpose, and the game of "who pluck one" is openly played. What delicacy! What civility! How worthy to be done! and to be done in such a place. But the trio did not hurl their hatchets at the prisoner all day long with impunity. Mr. Buchanan and several gentlemen defended the bill, and consequently the vote of the Vice President; but the interest of the scene was deeply enhanced towards the evening by Mr. Cuthbert taking the floor, and giving a reply, especially to Mr. Webster, of the most pungent and energetic character. His reply was particularly addressed to Mr. Webster, and inflicted chastisement on the electioneering agitator, while it demolished the reasoning of the Senator. It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Cuthbert pays no attention to the reports of his speeches, which occasion them to go to the public in the abbreviated form of the current debates. He is now, tho' too often prevented by infirm health from appearing in the debates, what he was years ago, one of the most powerful and ready debaters in Congress.—Globe.

GRANGER AND WHITE.

We quote the following complimentary notice of the political experience given in by Mr. Granger in reply to the questioning of Mr. Gillet of New York, from Judge White's Nashville organ. It is from the pen of one of its City of Washington contributors, who is employed by the White party in Congress, to give complexion to the politics of their presses at a distance. This White laborer, who works under the eye of his employers, thus commends Mr. Granger to the good graces of the coalition.

"Mr. Gillet supported his motion in a long speech, the principal object of which however, appeared to be to put a series of questions to Mr. Granger, as to his opinions upon several important political subjects.

"Mr. Granger replied; and though he spoke upon the spur of the occasion, and without the slightest preparation, his rejoinder is generally talked of as one of the most spirited, and in every respect, one of the happiest replies that has been made this session. Mr. Granger's style is at once captivating and impressive. All his weapons are of the right temper. He enters the list of political warfare with the spirit and bearing of a true knight—courtesy, dignity, and a refined moral taste."—Correspondence of the Nashville Banner.

This Mr. Granger, who is "the true knight" of the White Banner, has in deed been a serviceable ally in the tri-party league. No one has contributed more essential assistance to work up the abolition disturbances in Congress, designed to alarm the South into the formation of a federal party, than Mr. Granger. This gentleman and his friends, according to a list which was made out some time since and handed to us, have introduced ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR ABOLITION PETITIONS during the present session; and all that the abolition managers have been able to force on the friends of the administration, from their districts, have been twenty-two. From New York alone it appears that FIFTY have been brought in by Mr. Granger and his adjoints, and not one by a friend of the administration. How appropriately then is Mr. Granger plumed up as the "true knight" of the White Banner and the White cause? Without his aid, what could the Wises of the southern wing of federalism have done for a topic to distract the democracy of the slaveholding States? Yes, Granger is the champion of agitators, and more especially of the lady agitators, thirteen thousand four hundred and ninety-eight of whom have made their way into Congress upon abolition petitions, for the most part under the safe conduct of Mr. Granger and his friends. The remaining twenty thousand signers on these incendiary petitions are made up, to a great extent, of the signatures of school boys, and probably the forgeries of the hirelings sent abroad in the country and paid for picking up names by the new punic makers. These are a pretty set of subscribers to convulse a country of fifteen millions of people, by their horrible handwriting. But "the true knight" himself, if we recollect rightly, appeared as the Amadis of the ladies of the House, and broke a lance with Mr. Wise in their behalf, in friendly just.—Globe.

Among the articles of the American Quarterly Review for June, of which we spoke yesterday, is an excellent one on "Our Navy." After reviewing, and justly condemning, the niggardly policy heretofore pursued by us in regard to the Navy, the intelligent writer proceeds to make an estimate of the proper armament to be kept in commission by us in time of peace. There are no fewer than seven maritime nations which maintain in commission a navy superior to our own. These are England, France, Russia, Turkey, Holland, Sweden and Egypt. Such are however our naval resources that only the two first could cope with us in the event of a struggle. The Navies of England and France are therefore made the basis for ascertaining what ours ought to be.

The Navy of England in commission for last year amounted to fourteen ships of the line, fifteen frigates, fifty-one sloops, twenty five brigs and schooners, ten surveying vessels and twenty armed steam vessels. Within two years she can have at sea six times the above force.

The Navy of France in commission, is ten ships of the line, thirteen frigates, and thirty-eight smaller vessels, including twenty-three steam vessels—capable within two years of being quadrupled.

Our Navy in commission will amount, with the appropriations for its increase already voted in Congress, to two ships of the line, seven frigates, fourteen sloops, and seven smaller vessels. In a year this force might be extended to eleven ships of the line, eighteen frigates, fifteen sloops, and ten smaller vessels.

Here we see how great is the disparity between our available naval force and that of England and France. There is no corresponding disparity between the relative amounts of property needing protection on the high seas. The property of England alone may be estimated at from five to six hundred millions of dollars: that of France, in her own bottoms, at less than three hundred millions; and that of the United States at more than four hundred millions. England has one hundred and sixty six thousand men; France claims sixty-six thousand; and we have one hundred thousand.

The amount of force that we ought to have is thus described by the writer in the American Quarterly:—Balt. American.

"We think, then, with a view to our resources and the existing armaments of other nations, that our naval preparations should be on a scale suited to qualify us, within five years, to put to sea with a fleet of forty ships of the line, and an equal number of frigates. One half of this force should be in a condition to sail within a year, and of the other half, one portion might remain in construction for the stocks, and the other in frames ready for setting up. As a nucleus to prepare officers, and to some extent crews, for these vessels, six ships of the line, with twice that number of frigates, and sloops and smaller vessels in proportion, should be kept perpetually in commission. This is the least force that could form a competent school for our navy, or extend to our commerce in every sea that ample protection which it demands, and secure it, in the earliest stage of hostilities in foreign waters, from those depredations which have been to us the fruitful cause of so many perplexities.

for reasons principally connected with the climate, they may be more efficient and useful than large ships. Our maintenance of a squadron in the Mediterranean had its origin in the provision of a defence for our commerce against the Barbary powers. Their pirates have been discontinued of late years in consequence of chastisement received from ourselves and various other nations.—The Mediterranean fleet has, however, still been continued, partly as a precautionary display of force, but chiefly as forming an admirable school for our officers. The languages of most men in the intercourse of the civilized world are spoken on its shores, and the means and incentive to acquire them are alike imparted to the officers of our ships which visit them. The shores of the Mediterranean, too, have been the scene of the most interesting events in the history of ancient times, and our young officers, while learning their profession in circumnavigating its entire extent, cannot fail to have their minds improved, and their genius fired, by visiting a thousand sites crowded by the pure monument of a classic age and consecrated by hallowed associations."

"TEXAS."

IN PRESS, and will shortly be published, and for sale at the bookstores, at the Intelligence office, "Texas," being a Historical Geographical and descriptive work, of THREE HUNDRED PAGES duodecimo, by

MRS. MARY AUSTIN HOLLEY.
PRICE, : : : : : \$1 50
Lex. May 30, 1836.

The Barry Monument

ALL those gentlemen who hold subscription papers or bonds, for the erection of the above Monument, will be good enough to return them immediately to John Norton, Esq., the Treasurer of the Committee. May 23, 1836.—22-if

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forewarn all and every person or persons whatever from trading for a note given by me between the 25th Dec. '34 and 1st Jan. 1836, for \$70 or \$75, to Mrs. Susannah Tregarden, as I have paid said note long since, and will not again do so unless compelled by law.
THOS. RANEY.
Lex. June 11, '36.—29-3*

\$10 REWARD.

LOST on the 9th inst., between Norton's Drug Store and Keiser's Tavern, a SMALL PICKET BOOK, containing \$15, and some notes.

The above reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at the Gazette or Intelligence Office.
Lex. June 13.—29-3*

Lincoln Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber has 450 acres of Land, lying about eight miles southwest of Staunton, in Lincoln county, which he will sell on accommodating terms. It lies well, is fairly numbered and soil of good quality. Having moved to Mississippi, he will give an advantageous bargain. For terms, &c. apply to Thomas A. Russell, living in Fayette county, seven miles northeast of Lexington.
ROBT. S. RUSSELL, sen.
May 23d, 1836.—27-3w

LEXINGTON FUEL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Books for the subscription to the Capital Stock of the Lexington Fuel Company, will be opened on the 1st day of July next, in Lexington, at L. Combs' Law Office, by the undersigned Commissioners.

STEPHEN CHIPLEY,
B. N. GRATZ,
RICH'D. HIGGINS,
A. LOGAN,
F. L. TURNER,
JOSEPH BRUN,
THO. P. HART,
M. C. JOHNSON,
JOHN B. JOHNSON.
June 16, 1836 30 id

MONTGOMERY LAND

For Sale.

HAVING arrived at an age which disables me for undergoing the labor necessary to the proper management of a large farm, I have concluded to offer the FARM on which I now live for sale, lying on Summer creek, about two and a half miles from Mount Sterling, on the Paris road, containing about 560 Acres of first rate LAND, all enclosed except a few acres, and in a high state of cultivation, and well set in Grass, and never-failing stock water on almost every part, even in the greatest droughts. There is on the premises a large and convenient Brick Dwelling House, Buck Negro Houses, Kitchen, Smoke House, besides all other necessary outbuildings, well arranged in the most convenient and best manner; and in fact it is convenient the best arranged and most convenient situation in the county, and so situated, that it is susceptible of being divided into two very convenient farms.

The terms will be made known by me on the premises, at any time previous to the fifth day of September next; and if not previously sold by that day, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, it being, count day, and the day on which the Red River Iron Works will be sold.

JAMES MASON.
Mount Sterling, June 13, 1836 31 12d Aug.
Observer & Reporter and Paris Citizen insert once a week till 20th August, and send their accounts to this office for payment.

MASONIC.

THE Anniversary of St. JOHN the Baptist, will be celebrated by Blue Spring Lodge, No 58, on Friday, the 24th June, next. The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance at 11 o'clock, a. m., and transient Brethren and Members from the neighboring Lodges are invited to attend.

A Sermon will be preached by Bro: Thomas M. Allen.
By order of the W. M.
A. H. CALVIN, Sec'y.
June 2, 1836.—27-

Piano Fortes.

A splendid PIANO FORTES received and for sale at
MONY MOLLIN & CORNWALL.
Lexington, May 5, 1836.—18-2w

ONE OR TWO APPRENTICES.

I learn the Art of Printing, will be taken by boys between the ages of 14 and 16 would be preferred.
Lexington, March 5-9 if



Unavoidable Postponement,

ADDITIONAL CAANCES.

Mammoth Lottry.

CAPITALS.

100,000 Dollars!

TO 25 THOUSAND DOLLARS!!!

Will be drawn on July 21st, 1836.

THE managers after mature consideration, have postponed this large and splendid Lottry, in order to give a better opportunity to Southern adventurers in this scheme, fearing that if drawn in the month of June many would be disappointed.

Tickets are becoming very scarce, and we urge on all our Southern friends to take advantage of this postponement and forward their orders immediately.

We would also draw special attention to ALL the Virginia schemes for the month of July, which present a more splendid series of Prizes than have yet been offered to our friends.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

100,000 Dolls!!!

The most Brilliant Scheme ever drawn in the United States!

Containing only 7,140 Tickets—35 Number Combination Lottry.

By Authority of Congress.

Alexandria Lottery,

For Internal Improvement in the District of Columbia.

CLASS A.

Take drawn in the City of Washington, July 21, 1836.—D. S. Gregory & Co. (Successors to Yates & McIntyre) Managers. Drawing superintended by a Committee appointed by the Corporation.

SCHEME.

Is formed on the ternary combination of 36 numbers, making 7140 tickets, from which five ballots will be drawn at the time and place advertised for the drawing, making ten prizes each having three of the drawn numbers on; 2325 each having two of the drawn numbers on; and also 4495 tickets having none of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.

1 prize of	\$100,000	\$100,000
1	25,000	25,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	7,500	7,500
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,500	3,000
3	500	15,500
31	300	9,300
31	200	6,200
31	100	3,100
31	50	1,550
31	25	775
93	10	930
93	5	465
465	2	930
465	1	465
465	1	465
930	1	930

2645 prizes, 4495 blanks, 7140 tickets, Amounting to \$2,500,000
Tickets \$50 each—no Shares. 12 in a Package.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 3.

For the benefit of the town of Wellsburg.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, July 16, 1836.

SCHEME.

25,000 DOLLARS.

25,000 Dollars—8,000 dollars—5,000 dollars—3,000 dollars—2,322 dollars—10 prizes of 2,000 dollars—10 prizes of 1,500—10 of 1,000 dollars—10 of 500 dollars—20 of 400. &c. &c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.

A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 120 Dollars. Packages of Halves, Quarters, and Eighths, in proportion.

MAMMOTH SCHEME!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 4.

For the benefit of the town of Wheeling.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday July 23, 1836.

CAPITALS.

30,000 DOLLARS

8,000 dollars—4,000 dollars—3,000 dollars—2,500 dollars—1,067 dollars—100 of 1,000 dollars—10 of 500 dollars—20 of 300 dollars—84 of 200 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only 10 Dollars.

A certificate of a package of whole tickets will be sent for 130 Dollars. Packages of Halves, Quarters, and Eighths, in proportion.

Offers for single tickets or packages must be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

W-A CARD.

A MIDDLE aged man of steady habits, wishes to engage in some business which will afford him even a small salary. Enquire of the Print
Lex. June 13.—29-3t

Take Notice.

WE, the undersigned, having disposed of one last year's stock of Lumber, and wishing to lay in a new supply, find it indispensable to notify those indebted to us call and settle their accounts.

We take this opportunity further to inform them, that as Lumber has become a cash article, it will be out of our power to accommodate them this year on a credit.

LAWTON & HEADINGTON,
UTTINGER & BROWN.
Lexington, June 4, 1836.—27-3t

SEMI-WEEKLY
GAZETTE.
LEXINGTON.
MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1836.

The Texan Volunteers from Lexington, under the guidance of Col. Wilson, left Louisville as we understand on the 11th and proceeded about 50 miles, when it was ascertained that the boat had sprung a leak. She was run to shore and the emigrants landed. Messrs. Postlethwaite and Woolley then returned to Louisville and procured another boat, which left Louisville on Saturday last to take the emigrants on board. They were all stated to be in good health.

Some had abandoned the enterprise, and those who persevered were determined to advertise them as Deserters.

David D. Burnett, the President of Texas, is said to be a native of New-Jersey.

At a large meeting at Nashville, it was resolved unanimously, that on good reason exists why the independence of Texas should not be immediately acknowledged by the United States, and the Senators and Representatives of that State were requested to use their best exertions to procure such recognition before the adjournment of Congress.

One of the boilers of the steam boat Rob Roy, from New-Orleans to Louisville, collapsed on the 9th inst. a few miles above Columbia, Arkansas, and seventeen persons scalded to death, besides a great many severely, many of whom, it is supposed will die.

It is said the Creek Indians, upon the concentration of a force in their vicinity, have notified the United States officers, that they were disposed to cease hostilities and make peace.

The inhabitants of Matamoros were making extensive preparations to honor the return of Santa Anna at that place, after the suppression of the Texas insurrection, when the news of his defeat and capture were received.

The latest news from England is by the Orpheus, and comes up to the 16th May. It is stated that there had been a severe battle between the Queen of Spain's troops, commanded by General Evans, and the Carlists on the 5th at St. Sebastian, in which the Carlists were routed with great slaughter. The loss of the Queen's troops, a large portion of whom were English, is also very considerable.

At the City of Washington there is a report, that, by an intrigue in the United States, General Houston is to be deprived of the command of the Texan army, and General Houston, of South Carolina, is to supersede him—with what truth we know not.

The New-Orleans Post & Union of the 6th states, that the Mexican force consists of 3,000, and are encamped on the west side of the Colorado, and that the Texan army, consisting of 1800, are preparing to cross that river to attack them.

The county and gingerbread whigs had a meeting at Louisville on the evening of the 16th—nominated candidates for the Legislature in Jefferson county, and resolved to have a State Convention of the same description of claps, at Louisville, on the 14th July.

A bill passed both houses of Congress, changing the time of meeting of Congress from the first Monday in December to the first Monday in November, and requiring that the first session should be closed on the 15th May. This bill has been vetoed by General Jackson, and his veto has been approved by the Louisville City Gazette.

It is rumored say the New York papers, that Black Hawk has again become hostile to the whites, and has distributed the war-belt among the Western tribes. When General Dodge shall again conquer and captivate this horrible butcher, there is but little doubt he will be again caressed by the ladies of the Eastern Cities, and ships and steam boats again built to bear his name.

A Charleston paper speaks of a rise in the river at Camden, greater than was ever before known. The mail could not cross. The crops entirely destroyed, and too late in the season to plant again.

The two new States, Michigan and Arkansas, were, by a law passed on the 13th instant, admitted into the union, by vote on the 1st of the first, of years 147, says 53;—and on the second years 143, says 50.

In a caricature print, which is on the wall in our publishing office, General Jackson is represented as saying to King William, who appears as mediator between France and the United States, "let Louis Philippe pay the money; and then, if he wants to fight, by the Eternal, I'll meet him with pistol, rifle, or broadsword, and ask him no favour." We are not disposed to go the whole length with the old hero; but we would suggest to Mr. R. A. Ferguson, that by conforming to the first branch of the sentence, he might have saved himself much trouble, and the readers of the Observer and Reporter much time in reading his long address "to the public," in that paper of Saturday.

We have no time at present to devote to Mr. F. who might with great advantage, have borne in recollection, the exclamation of Job; except to say that if the declaration that "\$100 per month was offered him to remain in the Editorial chair until November," is meant to infer, that such salary was offered by the Editor of this paper, that the declaration is wholly erroneous.

We will further insert the following letter from Colonel Wilson to the Committee at Lexington, and for the present leave Mr. Ferguson:

LOUISVILLE, June 8th, 1836.
Gentlemen: Mr. Ferguson leaves tonight for Lexington, in order to investigate the money affair. I have said to him that the notice taken of his conduct by a number of gentlemen in Shelbyville did not entirely clear up the matter to my satisfaction, for it could not reach his conduct in Lexington, in relation to his paying the amount which was sent by him from Shelby. I would not inform him of the particulars of that affair so far as they were detailed before that Committee. As I told him there was a delicacy on my part in doing so.

Mr. F. has paid no more of the funds over. We are well, and will start on Friday morning.

Enquire of Mr. F. for the publication in Penn's paper of the 7th inst.

Yours very respectfully,
EDWARD J. WILSON.
To Messrs. FICKLIN, DAVIS, &c.

P. S. You are at liberty to shew the above to Mr. F.

The following are the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county, on Monday last, for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet in convention at Knoxville on the 4th July, as they appeared in the last Lexington Intelligencer.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

WHEREAS, The State of South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, have by several and separate acts of Legislature, granted a charter to a corporation, to be styled the President, Directors and Company of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company;

And whereas, The act of incorporation passed by the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, among other provisions and conditions, requires said company, so to construct the road, that after it reaches the limits of the State of Kentucky, a branch or prong of said road shall be made to Louisville in Kentucky and that the main road shall be so constructed as to pass through the city of Lexington, and thence to the Ohio river opposite Cincinnati; and that another branch or prong of said road shall be constructed from the city of Lexington to the city of Maysville, on the Ohio river;

And whereas, The citizens of Lexington, and that portion of the country in which it is situated, deem the speedy construction and completion of said road of great public concern, both to the Union and the States through which it is designed to pass; and of peculiar interest and utility to Lexington and the whole portion of the State of Kentucky which it is designed to connect with the Southern States, and as a thoroughfare for the States and counties lying north and northwest of the State of Kentucky;

Resolved, therefore, That the citizens now present highly approve of the measures taken by the States aforesaid, and the patriotic citizens of those States, to cause to be established and constructed said road, and that they will give to them their cordial and undivided support.

Resolved further, That they consider the speedy construction of said road of such national importance and character, that the said company should be aided and assisted by the national Treasury, and that they do instruct their Representative from this district, and request their Senators and the Representatives of the other districts in Congress, to use their best counsels, exertions and influence to procure from Congress such appropriations of money and labor in aid of the work, as the general good and the national interests require.

Resolved, That the great benefit resulting to the State of Kentucky in a commercial and agricultural point of view, and the abiding interest she feels in cementing by every tie the Federal Union, and the affection and intercourse of the citizens of the Southern and Northwestern States, we recommend the construction of the said road as of peculiar interest to the State of Kentucky; and that the State of Kentucky, as one of the States having and holding a peculiar interest in the establishment of the road, is bound to contribute to the necessary costs and expenses in making the same.

Resolved, That the great benefits resulting to the citizens near to towns and counties through which the road may be located, entitle the Company engaged in its construction to the private and peculiar contributions of such cities, towns and counties, and to encourage such local patronage of the work, that the charter so far as the road passes through the State of Kentucky, should be so amended as to allow such sums as may be advanced in Stock by any particular city, county, or neighborhood, to be laid out in constructing the road nearest to or in the way best suited in the opinion of the Company, to advance the peculiar advantages of the places where the funds are subscribed.

Resolved, That the interest that Lexington and Fayette county feel in the

speedy completion as well as the location of the road, requires that she should be represented at the Convention about to assemble at Knoxville, to consult upon its location and other matters connected with its construction.

Resolved, therefore, That a committee be appointed to consist of eight persons, any one of whom shall be a committee to represent the city and county in said convention.

Resolved further, That a committee to raise funds for the purpose of paying the expenses incident to employing a competent engineer, who with such engineers as may be otherwise appointed to act in taking a reconnaissance of so much of the country, through which the road may be located in this State, as in the opinion of the committee may be proper or necessary to promote the interest of Lexington and Fayette county.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of the State, be instructed to use their best exertions to procure the amendment proposed in the said act of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, and further to provide for the taking of so much stock on the part of the State as the importance of the measure to the State in their opinion may justify.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published.

The following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to said Convention, viz: Robt Wickliffe, Sen., Benj. Taylor, Wm. H. Richardson, Henry C. Payne, Leslie Combs, Fielding L. Turner, Thomas A. Russell, Henry Beard.
HENRY C. PAYNE, Ch'n.
HORACE F. BLANCHARD, Sec'y.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

CHARLES M. WELLES, to be Marshal of the United States for the Southern district of Florida.

Letter from Mr. Jefferson Wright, a Texan emigrant from this city, who emigrated last winter, to his friend in Lexington.

NACHTOGES, TEXAS.
May 8th, 1836.

DEAR SIR: On leaving Lexington, I promised to write you; I have not forgotten it. When I came into Texas I found the country, I may say, in the height of revolution. From the Colorado to the Sabine the homes and villages were nearly all vacated; no troops from the United States were going on to the relief of Houston, who at that time was on the retreat, and him and his gallant little band the last and only hope of Texas.

To detail the multiplied causes which gave rise to the general panic throughout this and other portions of the Province, would require more time than a little. The Spanish population of Texas, (with a few exceptions) although friendly to the cause of Liberty, had doubts of success of its advocates, and were unwilling to commit themselves on either side—while the Indians were evidently sitting on the "fence pole," ready upon the defeat of Houston to commence an indiscriminate slaughter and plunder from beyond the Trinity to the Sabine. The official report of the army, I presume, have reached you before this; and you have, no doubt, with pleasure and astonishment, that Santa Anna, General Cos, and most of the principal officers of the Mexican army, are prisoners of war. They were captured above Galveston Bay near the junction of San Jacinto and Buffalo Bayou, about 140 miles in a direct line from this place, with a loss of near 700 killed, while that of the Texans in that engagement was only 7—certainly one of the most signal victories that ever was achieved in any country. It may seem almost incredible; but the truth of the statement is beyond doubt: there is no mistake that Houston made "a clean turn of him." Santa Anna has sent out despatches to the rest of his troops under Seisma and Philosofo to withdraw to San Antonio. The express came up with Seisma, on the west of the Brassos, who was retreating rapidly—the express was fired on, and forced to return without making known his mission. Houston has sent on 300 of his best mounted men, to travel day and night until they come up with him; they set out from near Buffalo Bayou about 8 days ago; we shall hear from them soon.

Since the fall of the Alamo, on the 6th of March till the 22d of last month, the loss of the enemy, at the lowest estimate and according to their own account, is about 3500 killed, wounded and taken prisoners; while that of the army of Texas, as killed, or rather murdered, is 800.—Pretty hot work for a couple of armies whose combined forces is supposed never to have exceeded 7000.

Mrs. Dickinson who was in the Alamo when it fell is here; herself and a negro boy were all who we left to tell of poor Crocker, who, it is said, had the highest pile of the party. As yet I have seen but little of the country, but have conversed with men from almost every portion of the Province; and have no hesitation in concurring in the general opinion, that Texas is beyond doubt the finest country in the world; and at present offers to the enterprising and speculating as well as the agricultural almost as it were, a fortune in a day. The richness of its soil, mildness of climate, together with its immemorial resources, must make it beyond doubt the most desirable country, I must add again, in the world.

I expect, Captain, I have nearly fatigued you out with this lengthy epistle; I could say more but fear I intrude. In the way of vegetables, we have two crops a

year; and the fattest hogs and finest cattle I ever saw are raised here in great abundance, with only the trouble of branding and marking, without giving them a grain of corn. If the boys do not believe what I say, tell them to come out and see for themselves.

I think the war for the present at a close; but Texas still wants many soldiers and citizens—now is the time to come. Tell —, the blacksmith, if he will come out here he can make a fortune at his trade; and a young man without a trade, can make his dollar and a dollar and a half at anything if he will; they give it now in this neighborhood to hoe corn.

To the Editor of the Ky. Gazette.

SIR: The communication, which you were pleased to publish in your paper of Thursday last, on the subject of the Rail Road Meeting, has been made to appear by the publication of Mr. Wickliffe's resolutions in the Lexington Intelligencer of Friday last, as an effort upon the part of the writer, to do justice to Mr. Davis by the misstatement of facts.

I said, Sir, in my communication, that "a resolution was passed giving the President of the meeting, Col. H. C. Payne, the power of appointing Delegates to the Convention," &c. And I also said Mr. Davis assumed that power vested in Col. Payne. This resolution has not been published in the Intelligencer as it passed the meeting, and why? It must be, because Mr. Wickliffe wished to screen Mr. Davis from the censure, he justly merited by making it appear your correspondent did not tell the truth. Now, I appeal to Col. Payne, the President of the meeting; I appeal to every gentleman present to say, whether or not I misstated a fact in saying Col. Payne was vested with power by a resolution of the meeting, to appoint the Delegates to the Knoxville Convention? I feel confident the response will be, I did not.—What then must they think of Mr. Wickliffe for assuming the power of suppressing a resolution deliberately passed by them? Why were not the resolutions given to the Secretary of the Meeting immediately after it adjourned? Why were they not published in the Observer and Reporter of Wednesday last, two days after the meeting on Monday?

Where were the resolutions at that time? Not in the possession of the Secretary, or you were incorrect in asserting in the Gazette of Thursday, "that you called on the Secretary to get the resolutions, and he informed you Mr. Wickliffe had not handed them to him." Recollect, Sir, on Thursday last your paper was published, in which my communication and your notice of the meeting were given; on the day following, Mr. Wickliffe's resolutions appeared. And how did they appear? not as they were read and adopted by the meeting. No, Sir, one is either so much changed in its phraseology as to prevent its recognition, or is entirely suppressed; and for the purpose as I before remarked of screening Mr. Davis from the odium his conduct at the meeting justly excited.

It gives me pain to be compelled to notice Mr. Davis as I have noticed him.—He possesses many commendable traits of character, and will be a useful and respectable citizen when he shall be cured of the false estimate he puts upon his ability to do more than other men;—of the overweening vanity that prompts him to do many ridiculous things on almost all public occasions; and of the error into which he had fallen, of believing Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith and Shakespeare are fools to him, in the knowledge of human nature. He is the Mayor of our beautiful city, and as such should deport himself so as not only to impress every visitor of it with our wisdom in selecting him to preside over us, but he should also endeavor to inspire us with admiration and love for the first officer in the city. To do this, he must be modest, unobtrusive, always ready to act when called on, and never without an invitation. When this change shall be produced in Mr. Davis, he will find your correspondent one of his warmest supporters.

From the Charleston Mercury.

CREEK INDIANS.
We are indebted to a friend for the following extract of a letter, giving an account of a battle with the Indians at Irwinton.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated AUGUSTINE, May 24—AT NIGHT.
"The passengers from the west by to-night's stage report, that the Indians had attacked Irwinton. They had a hard fight, 40 whites killed and 100 to 200 Indians, and one Indian Chief taken prisoner. The account is believed to be true."

CHARLESTON, May 26.

FROM FLORIDA DIRECT.
By the arrival yesterday of the schr. Motion, Capt. Willey, from Jacksonville, East Florida, we learn that the Indians were still committing depredations, and had advanced two miles of Mandarin, situated on the St. John's. They have killed some cattle belonging to Mr. Hickman, and had destroyed the houses belonging to Mr. Morice, a highly respectable gentleman from New York, whom they killed and scalped. All the planters within the vicinity were removing to Mandarin, leaving their fields with the crop growing. The probability is, they will ere long destroy all the settlements on the St. John's river.

Brigadier General Jessup passes through our town yesterday, on his way to the Georgia frontier—Columbia, S. C. paper.

From the Richmond Enquirer.
The Augusta Courier of the 1st inst., after stating the arrival of General Houston at New Orleans, adds, that "Letters received here yesterday from New Orleans announce another victory by the Texans, in which 10,000 more Mexicans were taken prisoners, and the balance so roughly handled, that they will require handling no more." The victory here referred to, is probably the surrender of the 250 Mexicans, as stated in the N. Orleans papers of the 23d.

To these accounts we add the following extract of a letter, addressed to this city: Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city (Richmond) from his correspondent in New Orleans, of 24th May, 1836.

"General Houston, the conqueror of Mexico," boasted General, the far-famed Santa Anna, arrived in this city last evening, accompanied by his aid-de-camp, Wm. G. Cook, Esq. formerly of your city. Cook has been very conspicuous during the struggle, and is eminently in the confidence of the General. He was the first to volunteer, when the question was put, who would lead the attack against San Antonio. His entire company surrounded him and cried, "Long live our gallant Captain." He was afterwards promoted, and was in the thickest of the fight, which resulted so gloriously for the cause of Texas and freedom. He tells me, that Santa Anna is now a prisoner at Velasco—also General Cos, and about forty others of the most distinguished Mexican officers. He slept beside Santa Anna for three nights, as his guard thinks him a brave and skillful General, and much resembling our great South Carolina, John C. Calhoun. When the Mexican General was discovered, he was disguised as a sailor—when brought into the presence of the Texan General, he extended his hand and remarked, (after having compared himself, in point of military fame, to the great Napoleon) "that the General, who had vanquished Santa Anna, was a man born to no common destiny." Houston was shot through the leg, just above the ankle, at the very onset—he was on horseback and continued at his duty, notwithstanding his wound which was very severe. There is great rejoicing here, in honor of the gallant hero, who has certainly displayed no ordinary sagacity in the manner in which he has conducted this war, from beginning to end. Cook has received a grant of 16,000 acres of the best land in the country. He is in perfect health and will return to Texas very soon. General H. is here under the hands of Dr. Kerr."

From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 27.

A gentleman of high respectability, arrived last evening in this city, informs us that Joseph Baker, formerly editor of the Telegraph, printed at San Felipe, having been sent, after the battle of San Jacinto, to the Mexican army, left the division under the command of Velasco, at the Colorado, on the 8th inst.

"Felasco observed to Mr. Baker, that as General Santa Anna was a prisoner, he did not acknowledge him as general of the forces then in the field, but would recognise him as President of the Mexican nation, and as such would obey his order to withdraw the troops, and would execute it as soon as possible.

"He said he had no doubt but Congress would acknowledge the independence of Texas, for it was a country the Mexican people did not want; and although it has been explored and known to them for one hundred and fifty years, and though a good country for the agriculturalist, it was not one adapted to the habits of the Mexican people, there being too many flies and mosquitoes for the convenience of raising stock.

He acknowledged that the present campaign in Texas has terminated to the great disgrace of Mexico—that the cruel massacre of Colonel Fannin's division was unjustifiable, and would meet with the just indignation of the civilized world. He further said, that the invasion of Texas was alone projected and carried on by the ambition of Santa Anna; that had it not been for this, Texas would have been admitted a State of the Mexican Republic at the time she made the application, through her agent, Gen. S. F. Austin, in 1833, and at this time would have had a local government suited to her wants.

"He was well aware, he said, that the Texans were receiving aid from the United States, and that they had the sympathies of that nation."

PENNSYLVANIA LYCEUM.—We invite the attention of our readers to the report of the Pennsylvania Lyceum, made to the National Convention of Lyceums, recently held in the city of New York.—The resolutions passed upon the report of that body, show the impression produced by it, on the minds of those composing the convention.

It appears that the example set by Pennsylvania in the cause of education, is recommended to all the States in the Union, as the plans and measures presented by it are considered the best that have yet been adopted or proposed, to afford the blessings of knowledge and a sound education to every man, woman, and child in the republic.

We are glad to learn that the next annual meeting of the National Lyceum is to be held in this city, on the first Tuesday of May next, when it is expected that delegates will be present from all the states and territories in the American Union, and more or less from other countries.—Am. Sen.

A detachment of South Carolina volunteers, who have been serving in Florida, have reached Charleston in great destitution. Active measures were, however, immediately adopted by the patriotic citizens, for their relief.—Id.

Pat Playing the Yankee.—Not many months since, a general muster of militia and regulars was called by the Governor in Lower Canada, near the town of Halifax. His excellency called together the officers who commanded the "regulars," told them to prepare for a fine day's sport; that he had ordered a troop of militia, (fifty men) composed of Irishmen, to play the "YANKEE" at a sham fight in the afternoon; and that "His Majesty's" regulars would have fine sport transferring "the Irish Yankees," in the character of prisoners of war, from the field of battle into a neighboring log house, which was converted for the time being into a guard house.

The Pats, commanded by a truly original character by the name of John Morris, issued forth at the appointed time, and formed themselves into two line deep on an elevated spot near the town; their valiant leader, at the same time, exhorted them to stand firm and mind his orders, and play the game as "real Yankees should," and even to give the "Lobsters" a taste of cold steel rather than submit to become prisoners.

The "regulars," consisted of 200 men, formed some 300 feet from the sham Yankees, and commenced a regular peppering of musketry, which was returned with promptitude by the Pats. At this stage of the action, the "regulars" were observed to extend their line in order to surround the enemy; but our hero Morris ordered to "charge bayonets," without any particular injunction not to hurt the foe.

His majesty's regulars thought the most prudent course was to give "leg bail" for their valor, by performing a retrograde movement at a brisk trot.

But Morris was not to be cheated in this manner; he pursued the retreating red coats, and could not resist the temptation of repeatedly vociferating "Hurra for Jackson," until he succeeded in taking fifty prisoners, among whom was His Excellency, who ransomed himself and his fellow prisoners, by paying for a dinner, of which 200 Pats partook in honor of their victory. It is but fair to say that they conducted their prisoners into town, playing alternately "Yankee Doodle," and that soul-stirring air, "Garry Owen."—Detroit Free Press.

A large Cornfield.—We have conversed with a gentleman lately returned from the Western states, who informed us that he saw one field of corn in the state of Ohio which contained fifteen thousand acres of land! It had never been hoed, and yet it was calculated that the crops would average 35 bushels to the acre. The gentleman rode 15 miles by the side of it.—Providence Journal.

Carrying a joke too far.—In a neighboring village a few days since, a fellow was tried for stealing a wood saw. The culprit said he only took it in a joke. The Justice asked how far he carried it, and was answered about two miles! That is carrying a JOKE too far, said the magistrate, and committed the prisoner.—Detroit Jour.

A man 'down east' has invented a new kind of blacking for leather, which has so brilliant a polish that a pair of shoes to which it has been applied, gives as much light in the evening as half a dozen common lamps!

A new way of keeping warm, has been put in practice with good effect. It is to have a huckwheat cake made large enough to cover the bed, like a quilt, and spread over it "piping hot," at the time of retiring. When made of sufficient thickness, it retains the heat until morning—and then, if a person is too lazy to get up, he can make a very good breakfast by eating off the edges as he lies.—Bangor Advertiser.

MARRIED.—On the 9th inst, by the Rev. Edward Stevenson, Mr. Leonard N. Finnell, printer, to Miss Rebecca Merritt, all of this city.

DIED.—In this county, on Friday last, Joseph I. Lemon, Esq.

NEGROES WANTED.
THE highest price will be paid for a few Negroes of both sexes, from 10 to 40 years of age.

THO. B. MEGOWAN.
June 20, 1836—31-3t

LEXINGTON LIBRARY.
THE accounts of the Library for Contributions, &c. &c., are placed in the hands of Mr. W. C. Bell for collection. The friends of the institution are respectfully and anxiously requested to pay.
Mr. B. is authorized to sell additional shares. By order of the Board,
THO. NELSON, Ch'm.
June 20, 1836—31-4t

NOTICE.
THE citizens of Jessamine county are requested to attend at the Court-house in Nicholasville on Monday next, the 20th inst., when and where there will be delivered addresses upon the propriety of the County Court of Jessamine taking stock in the turpika passing through the said county.
June 13, 1836.

THE Subscriber,
HAVING discontinued his Coffee-house business, informs his friends and the public generally, that he will be ready at all times to furnish them with good

Porter, Ale, and Cider,
by the bottle, dozen, keg, barrel or in any way to suit those who may call on him. Having a considerable part of his liquor stock, Wines and Cordials on hand, he will sell them in any quantities to suit purchasers, as he at present intends adding to his stock for the purpose of keeping a wholesale house for the above articles. His stock he need not recommend, as the house is well known, and generally considered good.

Houses in any of the neighboring towns supplied at the shortest notice, as the subscriber has conveyances for the express purpose of sending out any articles in his line of business, to any place, by receiving an order in that purpose. Families in town supplied with Porter, or London Brown, Stout, and have sent to their houses; also a superior article of Cider.
JOHN CANDY.
N. B. For Cash only.
June 16, 1836—30-1m

WAY CAR.
A CAR will leave MIDWAY every morning at 7 o'clock, and returning, will leave Lexington every afternoon at 5 o'clock.
CHAS. LEWIS,
Master of Transportation.
June 16—30-1t
GOOD Land, Bacon, Honey, Crackers, and other articles for family use, can be obtained at CANDY'S, corner of Main and Limestone streets.
June 16—30-1m



TOILETTE SALOON
GEO. W. TUCKER,
 Barber & Fashionable Hair Dresser,
 (Sign of the Highland Columba, Main street,
 Lexington, Ky., nearly opposite the Phoenix
 Hotel.)

CONTINUOUS all branches of the business in
 his usual fashionable and tasteful style.
 From his long experience, having made the prin-
 ciples of the profession his study, and perfec-
 tion in its practice his aim, he feels confident that
 the most fastidious will acknowledge themselves
 gratified with his performance, as being all they
 could reasonably desire.

Through his business has much increased since
 the public have become well acquainted with the
 comforts he offers, yet gentlemen need not fear
 that on that account they will be neglected, or
 obliged to wait, for he has employed competent
 and obliging assistants in every part of the estab-
 lishment, and gives to the oversight of the whole, his
 own constant personal attention.

He has just received the latest Philadelphia and
 New York Fashions for HAIR DRESSING,
 both for Gentlemen and Young Misses; and to
 his part of the business will give his particular in-
 dividual attention.

To the philosophical among his patrons, he
 would say, that, if desired, he will cut the hair so
 as to exhibit *phenomenologically* the intellectual en-
 dowments and moral character.

G. W. T. has just received a large assort-
 ment of FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of
 Combs, Stocks, Collars, German
 Pipes, Japanese Musical Snuff Boxes, (a superior
 article), Magnetic Fish and Gears, Soaps, forest
 quality of Hair Brushes, Tooth Washes and Pow-
 ders, Gentlemen and Ladies' Pocket Books and
 a fine assortment of Ladies' Hair Work, Wigs and
 Children's Toys of every description, Teasetts,
 &c., a fine assortment of Playing Cards, Back-
 gammon Boards and Chessmen; also Tapes and
 Lucifer Matches, one fine Havana Cigar, Cigar
 holders, Tobacco and Snuff, Vanilla Vegetables,
 Hair Oil, Perfumery, and Indian Dye, for color-
 ing red and grey hair—a beautiful black, without
 injury to skin or hair—and other articles too nu-
 merous to mention.

G. W. T. has a mode of operating upon the
 head peculiarly his own, which gives unexampled
 satisfaction to those who submit their head to
 thought in his magic manipulations, brightening
 up the summer evening, dullness of the weather,
 and smoothing the wrinkles on the brow of care.
 No description can do it justice—it must be tried
 to be appreciated.

In the rear of the Toilette Saloon the attention
 of his customers is attracted by the spacious, con-
 venient, healthful, and luxurious

Mediterranean Baths,

which have given general satisfaction last year,
 but which have since undergone a thorough repair
 and improvement; and have now been brighten-
 ing up the summer evening, dullness of the weather,
 and smoothing the wrinkles on the brow of care.
 No description can do it justice—it must be tried
 to be appreciated.

In the rear of the Toilette Saloon the attention
 of his customers is attracted by the spacious, con-
 venient, healthful, and luxurious

WANTED—Two Apprentices to the Bar-
 bering and Hair-dressing Business. Youths from 12
 to 15 and 18 years, who can well recom-
 mended, will be preferred.

G. W. TUCKER.

(The Observer & Reporter and Intelligencer
 will add the above to G. W. T.'s advertise-
 ment already in their papers.)

LOST.

BETWEEN the month of Hickman and Lex-
 ington on the Background, on Thursday,
 24th June, (lost) a SMALL GREEN FOCK-
 ET BOOK, with a steel clasp, containing one
 \$50 and one \$10 bill on the Harrisburg, Pa.
 Bank; the finder will be entitled to the 10 dol-
 lars by leaving it at this office, or at Thomas J.
 Brown's, Nicholasville, or to the Subscriber at the
 Kentucky river bridge.

June 11, 1836—29-36

WM. FORBES.

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, Sec. April

term 1836.

LEWEL BUTLER, and others

Against

ROBT. P. PENISTON, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant by their
 Attorney, and on his motion and it appearing
 to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defen-
 dant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth,
 it is therefore ordered that unless he do
 appear here on or before the first day of the next
 July term of this Court, and answer the Complain-
 ant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed
 against him; and it is further ordered that a copy
 of this order be inserted in some authorized
 newspaper of this Commonwealth for two calen-
 dar months in succession.

A copy Attest, D. B. PRICE, Clk jcc

By J. S. FLETCHER, d.c. 19-36

DOCTORS CROSS AND JOUETT,

Having settled in the city of Lexington,
 offer their services to the public as

Physicians, Surgeons and Accoucheurs.

Dr. Cross has leave to remain the public, that
 while in Europe, under the great masters of the
 art, he paid particular attention to the subject of
 LITHOTOMY, and now proposes to relieve
 those afflicted with *Stone or Gravel*, by an op-
 eration, in which no cutting instrument is employed,
 and which is also, comparatively, destitute of both
 pain and danger.

Office Main street, immediately above Bren-
 nan's Hotel.

Lexington, April 16, 1836.—15-17

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the TRACT
 OF LAND, upon which he now resides,
 one and a quarter miles east of Nicholasville,
 containing 120 Acres, all enclosed under good
 fence; forty or fifty acres Wood Land; a fine
 young Orchard; a well-shaded Spring; comfort-
 able Dwelling and good out Buildings.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to
 call immediately, as the subscriber intends sell-
 ing the first good offer.

May 12, 1836—20-17

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, Sec. April

term 1836.

JAMES SHIELD, Complainant

against

WILLIAM PRICE & HARRIS, &c. Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant by his coun-
 sel and on his motion and it appearing to the sat-
 isfaction of the Court that the Defendants, George
 Withers and Martha, his wife, the unknown heirs
 of Meriman C. Bradshaw and Eliza, his wife,
 John Haydon and Mary, his wife, Wiffride E.
 Price, the unknown heirs of Napoleon J. Price,
 John W. Price, Peter Withers and Evolina, his
 wife, Joseph Higgins and Cassandra, his wife,
 Samuel Hughes and Mary, his wife, Stephen
 and Polixeny, his wife, David Dale and
 Louisa, his wife, the unknown heirs of Spencer
 Clark and Betsy, his wife, William Holmes and
 Susan, his wife, Joseph Drake and Martha, his
 wife, the unknown heirs of Mary Bradshaw, dec'd.,
 Hachy and Sally, his wife, American
 Kirtley and Milton Kirtley, William L. Martin
 and wife are not inhabitants of this Common-
 wealth and having failed to answer the Complain-
 ant's bill agreeably to law and the rules of this Court—
 it is therefore ordered that unless they the said ab-
 sent Defendants do appear here on or before the
 first day of the next July term of this Court and
 answer the Complainant's bill, the same shall be
 taken for confessed against them; and it is further
 ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in
 some authorized newspaper of this State, for two
 calendar months in succession.

A Copy Attest, D. B. PRICE, clk jcc

By JOHN FLETCHER, d.c. 19-36

LEXINGTON BREWERY. The public

are informed that the proprietor of the Lex-
 ington Brewery having taken it into his own hands,
 and having repaired and fitted it up in the best
 manner, and associated himself with one of the
 most scientific and practical Brewers in the West-
 ern country, has no hesitation in assuring the
 vendors and lovers of Malt Liquors, that they will
 furnish them with Porter, Ale and Beer of a su-
 perior quality, to any made in said Brewery for the
 last 10 years. Beer will be ready for delivery by
 the 1st of September next, when it is hoped that
 judges of Malt Liquors will be convinced that
 though not a full knowledge of the business, and
 attention thereto, is essential to the making of a
 good Porter, Ale and Beer in Lexington, as any
 part of the world.

BARLEY, BARLEY, BARLEY. Want-

ed—Ten thousand bushels of Barley, for
 which the highest price in cash will be paid on de-
 livery at the above Brewery. Farmers supplied
 with full barley for seed. CLARY & Co.

August 19, 1835—34-6m

J. B. JOHNSON

TAKES pleasure in returning his thanks to his
 friends and the public, for the liberal patron-
 age extended to him for the last ten years, and
 would respectfully inform them, that he has taken
 into partnership, Mr. HENRY CUMBAUGH, who
 will give his individual attention to the shop. The
 business will be conducted and known under the
 firm of JOHNSON & CRUMBAUGH.

Shop opposite Brennan's Hotel, Lexington, Ky

May 5, 1836—18-3m

BLACKSMITHING.

SIMON SHET

INFORMS the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has
 purchased the entire stock, &c., of Mr. John
 R. Shaw, and will continue the
 above business at the old stand, on
 Short street opposite O. Keen,
 esq., where he
 will be happy to wait on all who will give him a
 call.

March 5, 1836—9-17

DEBTISTRY.

DR. HARRIS, Dentist, informs the citi-
 zens of Lexington, that he has returned to
 the City, and may be found at the PHENIX
 HOTEL, (Room No. 6) where he will be happy
 to receive the calls of such as may desire his pro-
 fessional services. He will remain in the city for
 a few weeks only.

March 4, 1836—9-17

RENOVATING, SCOURING, TAIL-

ORING AND SILK DYEING BUSI-

NESS.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens
 of Lexington and the public generally, that
 he has opened a shop for RENOVATING,
 SCOURING and TAILORING BUSINESS,
 on Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel. He
 assures those who may feel disposed to patronize
 him, that he will spare no pains to give satisfac-
 tion in all cases. His work will be done in the
 very best manner, and on the lowest terms.

JOHN FISHER.

Lex. May 12, 1836.—20-2m

\$400 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension of a
 HAIL P. This fellow, on the 4th inst. attempted
 to take the life of Mrs. Wallace, wife of Rev. B.
 J. Wallace of this place—having entered the
 house in daytime, while Mr. W. had stepped out,
 and made an attack upon her with a dirk or knife,
 and has since fled in the direction to Lexington,
 Ky. Said Hail is about five feet ten or eleven
 inches high, rather slenderly made, with black
 hair, light grey eyes, large Roman nose, and had
 at the time, large black whiskers. He had on a
 green frock coat, black velvet vest, black stock,
 and sometimes wears a light drab box coat, no
 other clothing recollected. From the description
 given, he is supposed to have been seen two days
 afterwards, at Bell's, Three Forks, in Barren
 county, and was enquiring his way towards
 Lexington. The Grand Jury of this county has
 found an indictment against him.

The above reward, which has been raised by
 many respectable citizens of this place and Log-
 an county, will be given to any person or persons
 who may apprehend said Hail and deliver him to
 the proper authorities.

The subscription paper is in the hands of the
 editor of the Russellville (Ky.) Advertiser.

Papers throughout the United States, are
 respectfully requested to insert the above, and by
 so doing, further the ends of justice.

Russellville, Ky. April 14, 1836.

ALL NEW.

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and the
 public generally for past favors, would re-
 spectfully inform them, that, after having been en-
 gaged in manufacturing Tobacco for the last 15
 years, he has been compelled, in consequence of
 the scarcity of leaf Tobacco, to change in some
 measure, his business. He has therefore just re-
 ceived and will keep constantly on hand a com-
 plete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES;

A part of which are as follows:
 50 Sacks COFFEE,
 30 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL, fresh 1835
 10 Boxes Fresh Blown Raisins,
 6 Dozens Figs, first quality,
 2 Barrels of first rate strained Honey,
 2 Barrels Chestnuts, first quality,
 A complete assortment of SHOES & BOOTS,
 superior quality.

7 Dozen Willow Market Baskets, of assorted
 sizes, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Indigo, Shot;
 Also, 2 Barrels of first quality LOAF SU-
 GAR. A complete assortment of GROCER-
 ies, of all kinds, will be kept constantly on
 hand, low for Cash, or fine Leaf Tobacco.
 The highest price will be given for from
 forty to fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco in the
 leaf, of a first rate quality.

ROBERT GRAY.

N. B. Tobacco and Segars kept constantly on
 hand as usual.

Lexington Jan 1, 1836—1-17 \$1*

MONEY LOST.

500 DOLLARS REWARD. Lost in the
 town of Frankfort, on the morning
 of the 4th inst., between Weisiger's tavern
 and the head of the inclined plane, a sealed pack-
 et containing THREE THOUSAND DOL-
 LARS, in \$50 notes of the Bank of Kentucky,
 probably all payable at the mother Bank at Louis-
 ville. The envelope was sealed, and the notes
 doubled in the middle, and as well as recollected,
 endorsed on the envelope as follows: "50000
 to pay a note in the Lexington Branch Bank,
 drawn by Smith & Keats, or George Keats, to the
 order of John Brand, Esq."

The above reward will be paid to any person
 who will deliver said package to Col. Peter Dud-
 ley, in Frankfort, to Messrs. Smith & Keats, in
 Louisville, or to myself in Lexington.

Hanks and others may help to the discovery by
 taking notice of whom they receive notes of the
 above description.

D. A. SAYRE.

Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. mar. 19-11-17

Emporium of Fashion.

Gentlemen's Outfitting and Furnishing

Establishment.

T. RANKIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

MAIN-ST. LEXINGTON, KY.

WOULD announce to his friends and the
 public generally, that he is now receiving
 a full and complete assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTING

Of the latest fashions, together with an extensive
 variety of Gentlemen's, Youths' and Children's
 ready made Clothes, of cloth and summer wear,
 with every description of Fancy Articles in his
 line, rather superior to any thing offered in this
 market. They were bought in the East with
 great care, for Cash, and will be sold low for
 the same material. The clothes were manufactured
 expressly for himself, and are warranted to be in
 the height of the fashion, and in the best manner.

SHIRTS.

Linen, Cotton and Silk, Shirts; Plain
 and Ruffled Bosom Gingham do.; Col-
 lars, &c.

WALKING CANES.

Fancy, Sword, Whalbone and Gold
 Tipped Walking Canes.

TAILORS' SHEARS, &c.

Heinisch's improved Tailor's Shears,
 Trimmers, Small Points and Barber's
 Shears.

STOCKS, &c.

A new style of Stocks and Silk Bos-
 oms.

FROCKS AND PANTS.

Super Silk Frocks and Pants for
 Youths and Children.

DRESS AND FROCK COATS, &c.

Super Bombazine Dress and Frock
 Coats and Pants.

SUMMER CLOTHING, &c.

Morning Gowns, and Summer Clothing
 of all varieties.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND

VESTINGS,

Which he will make up to order, in the most
 fashionable and best style of the season.

Orders from a distance shall be promptly at-
 tended to. Thankful for the very liberal patronage
 heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of
 the same.

(The Fashions, punctuality and neatness
 of work, shall be faithfully attended to.)

Lex. April 26, 1836—17-3m

JUST RECEIVED,

20 BBL'S Mackerel, No. 2.

4,000 lbs. Bacon, (to be sold from one
 lb. to a thousand.)

1 Hoghead superior quality SUGAR.

R. GRAY.

Corner of Limestone and Water streets, be-
 tween Brennan's Hotel and the upper end of the
 market house.

April 23, 1836—16-11

JABEZ BEACH.

At his Coach Depository opposite General
 Coulb's, on Main street, respectfully informs
 the citizens of Kentucky, that he has now on the
 way, and expects to receive, about the middle of
 May, a splendid assortment of

CARRIAGES,

Manufactured expressly for him, in New Ark.
 Jersey; consisting of Coaches, Barouches, Bug-
 gies, &c. &c. His customers may be assured,
 that the Carriages are made of the best materials,
 and in the first style of Elegant and Substantial
 Workmanship.

J. B. will keep a number of hands in his shop,
 and is at all times ready to repair Carriages, and
 has no doubt of giving entire satisfaction to his
 customers.

Lexington, April 30, 1836—17-11

FOR SALE. A half league of land, in

Acacia's Colony, Texas, very eligibly situ-
 ated on Dick's or Dickson's Creek, a navigable
 stream, emptying into Galveston Bay, at whose
 mouth the town of Point-aux-Louis is laid out, com-
 manding a fine harbor. The above tract was se-
 lected for the proprietor by persons familiar with
 every league in the Colony—it consists of a mixture
 of prairie and timbered land, and is the finest
 that can be, for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar,
 all conditions having been fulfilled, and expenses
 paid. It is recommended to persons disposed to
 emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, ex-
 pense and delay. Inquire at this office.

Lex. Aug 27, 1835—35-17

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of "The
 Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance
 Company," it was resolved, that a call of FIVE
 DOLLARS per share be made on the stockhold-
 ers, payable on the first Monday in June next.

A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.

Lex. F. L. and M. Ins. Co.

FOR SALE.

THE well known, three story BRICK
 HOUSE, on Main street, occupied
 formerly by Morrison and Bradley, and at present
 by Messrs. Teles and Wright as a Dry Good Store.
 This extensive property, 30 feet front, running
 back to Water street opposite the Rail Road
 Warehouse, contains a brick Stable, Carriage
 house and out buildings, and is altogether a
 most valuable possession for store and family resi-
 dence. For terms apply at my residence on the
 premises.

LUCY D. GATEWOOD.

Lexington, May 19, 1836—22-17

JUST RECEIVED,

A LOT of SUPERIOR FLOUR, manufac-
 tured by L. W. Smith expressly for family
 use—warranted superior. For sale by

JOHN W. HUNT & SON.

Lexington, May 18, 1836—22-2m

FIRE!

RISKS of Insurance will be taken by the Lex-
 ington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance
 Company, on Buildings or Furniture in town or
 country. Specifications in writing, to be left
 with the subscriber.

A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.

Lexington, May 13, 1836—23-17

LOST.

ON Saturday last, about 10 o'clock, in the
 morning, a BLACK LEATHER POK-
 ET-BOOK with a Steel Spring Clasp, tolerable
 large size, with a five dollar bill and four dollars
 in silver and other papers; between Candy's Coffee
 House and the Forks of the Road leading to Paris.
 Any person finding the same, will confer a
 favor on the finder, and receive a fair compensation
 for their trouble, by leaving it at Candy's Coffee
 House; the finder being a Wagoner in his employ
 and a colored man.

Lexington, May 16, 1836—21-17

REMOVAL.

CABINET MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully in-
 forms his old customers, and the public gen-
 erally, that he has removed his
 CABINET SHOP and
 Dwelling House to the stand
 formerly occupied by J. J.
 Sheridan, on Main Street,
 immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where
 all notices in his line of business can be had on
 short notice and good terms. He invites all wish-
 ing to purchase to call upon him.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835—2-17

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

RAINEY AND FERGUSON

WOULD respectfully inform their custom-
 ers and the public, that they have